

THE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME VII.

MAYSVILLE, KY., TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1888.

NUMBER 41.

TIRED OUT!

At this season nearly every one needs to use some sort of tonic. IRON enters into almost every physician's prescription for those who need building up.



BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
—THE BEST TONIC—
For Weakness, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, etc. It HAS NO EQUAL, and is the only iron medicine that is not injurious. It enriches the blood, invigorates the system, restores appetite, aids digestion. It does not blacken or injure the teeth, cause headache or produce constipation—other iron medicines do. Dr. C. H. BAXLEY, a leading physician of Springfield, Ohio, says:

"Brown's Iron Bitters is a thoroughly good medicine. I use it in my practice, and find its action exceeds all other forms of iron. In weakness, or a low condition of the system, Brown's Iron Bitters is usually a positive necessity. It is all that is claimed for it." Dr. W. N. WATERS, 1319 Thirty-second Street, Georgetown, D. C., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is the Tonic of the Age. Nothing better. It creates appetite, gives strength and improves digestion."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

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J. JAMES WOOD, Druggist,

Respectfully invites attention to his complete line of Holiday Goods, comprising a large line of
Brush and Comb Sets,
Odor Cases and Perfumery, large variety,
Bisque Figures in novel designs,
Smoker Sets,
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Whisk Broom Holders,
Jewel Boxes, Work Boxes, Pocketbooks,
Companions, Mirrors,
Socks, Toilet Powders, Shaving Sets,
Lamps, newest styles and various patterns.
I invite inspection and comparison of prices before purchasing elsewhere.

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WESTERN, of Toronto, Canada;
AGRICULTURAL, of Watertown, N. Y.;
KENTON, of Covington, Ky.;
BOATMAN'S, of Pittsburg, Pa.;
and the world renowned "TRAVELERS" Life and Accident, of Hartford, Conn. These companies have all complied with the law, and are authorized to do business in Kentucky.
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PRACTICAL—

PLUMBER

Gas and Steam Fitter.

Orders promptly attended to. No. 25 Second Street. mar10

T. J. CURELEY,

**Sanitary Plumber,
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Cureley's new system of House Drainage and Ventilation. Bath rooms fitted up with hot and cold water a specialty. Also a large supply of

Iron, Lead and Stone Pipe,
Globe, Angle and Check Valves, water and Steam Gauges, Force and Lift Pumps, Rubber Hose, Chandeliers, Brackets and Globes. Personal attention given to all work and satisfaction guaranteed. T. J. CURELEY, Second Street, above Market, opposite O'Leary's, Mayville, Ky.

JACOB LINN,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER.

Fresh Bread and Cakes made daily and delivered to any part of the city. Parties and weddings furnished on short notice. No. 23 Second Street.

\$6 a Day---a Gold Mine
for Agents. Grandest Money Making Business ever offered. A golden harvest for the next two months. \$75 per month and Expenses to active men to sell our goods. No capital required. No peddling. Sample case of goods and valuable information and full particulars FREE. No humbug; we mean just what we say. Address at once STANDARD SILVERWARE CO., Boston

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Office: Sutton Street, next door to Postoffice.

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DENTIST,

Office Second Street, over Runyon & Hocker's dry goods store. Nitrous-oxide Gas administered in all cases.

T. H. N. SMITH,

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Nitrous-oxide, or laughing gas used for the painless extraction of teeth. Office on Court Street. ap10

FORAKER'S SECOND TERM.

INAUGURAL PARADE AND CEREMONIES AT COLUMBUS, OHIO.

The City Crowded With Strangers, Public Officials, Clubs, and Private Citizens, The Governor Addresses a Lengthy Communication to the General Assembly.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 10.—Governor J. B. Foraker was inaugurated here to-day with the most imposing and impressive ceremonies ever known in Ohio's capital. The principal exercises consisted of a reception and parade in which the entire Ohio National guard, including regiments of cavalry and artillery, and Republican clubs and civic organizations from all parts of the state and some other states took part.

Old residents say that never before have so many strangers attended an inaugural. Clubs from abroad began to arrive early and every five minutes one or two of them came marching up High street. Interest centered in the Cincinnati clubs. Word was given out that there would be the largest representation of them ever seen at an inaugural, and the more than local fame of the members made all anxious to see the Cincinnatians.

At 10:45 the first move in the inaugural exercises was made. At that hour the inaugural committees of the senate and the house, the citizens' inaugural committee, Mayor Bruck, President Hayden, of the city council, and President Randall of the board of trade, who had assembled in the governor's office, took carriages and set out for the governor's residence. They were escorted by the first Cleveland troop of cavalry. Arriving at the executive mansion the officials entered and were ushered into the handsome parlors, where the governor, surrounded by friends, stood to receive them.

But a few minutes were spent in the exchange of greetings, and the governor accompanied by Hon. T. C. Snyder, senator from Youngstown, and followed by the committees, descended the steps, and amid the shouts of the assembled crowd and the respectful salute of the soldiers, he entered his carriage.

The various committees followed in other carriages, and while the thousands that crowded the sidewalks and pressed out into the street set up a mighty shout, the carriages and escort slowly proceeded back to the state house.

The street was packed with enthusiastic citizens, who yelled with a fervor that made his excellency stare in surprise. Ladies and all joined in the joyous demonstration, and hats, flags and handkerchiefs filled the frosty air. Many of the houses along the route were decorated.

The governor and escort were driven to the north gate of the state house grounds, and there, dismounting, proceeded to the executive office, whence, after a few minutes spent in further handshaking, the governor and Senator Snyder took up their march to the platform, erected on the esplanade at the head of the steps on the east side of the capitol.

There was a perfect sea of upturned faces presented to the distinguished gentlemen as they stepped out onto the esplanade. At the right were political clubs from all over the state, filling the immense space between the east gate and the State street fence. At the left were the troops, standing like statues, arms presented, a superb body of men. In front, directly at the foot of the stone steps, were the marshals and staff officers of the parade on their horses.

Governor Foraker, Senator Snyder, Rev. Dr. McChesney and the principal officers of the state stepped to the front of the platform and, when a degree of quiet had been obtained, Senator Snyder called the huge assembly to order.

The services were opened with prayer by Rev. Simon McChesney.

At the conclusion of the prayer, Senator Snyder said:

"The oath of office will now be administered by Chief Justice Owen."

The oath of office was administered in the usual manner, and then Senator Snyder for the last time stepped forward and went through the needless, but customary ceremony of "introducing" the governor. The introduction gave the throng another chance to cheer, and they eagerly seized it and set up a deafening shout. Then the governor delivered his address. It was as follows:

"Gentlemen of the General Assembly: One week ago, in compliance with the requirements of the constitution, I sent you an annual message. It called your attention to all matters pertaining to state affairs, concerning which I desired to communicate with you."

"For this reason, it is not necessary to detain you now with the discussion of such topics. The few remarks I shall make at this time, will, therefore, be of a general nature. We are at the close of the first century of civilization and government on Ohio soil. It is a fitting time to recall our past achievements and the lessons they have taught. One hundred years ago to-day, our first settlement had not yet been made. This whole country was an unbroken wilderness. There were here no fields, or farms, or towns, or cities; no roads, or canals or steamboats; no railways, telegraphs or telephones; no school houses, colleges or newspapers; no civilization and no civilized people. Except only the Indians, there was no one to govern or be governed."

"Nevertheless, events had transpired which were, with respect to us, of vast consequence and determining character. The independence of the United States had been achieved, and the new nation had taken its place among the nations of the earth. The constitution had been adopted and the thirteen original states had been bound together by its ties. Whatever hesitation and doubt had at any time existed as to the wisdom and propriety of controlling the government and destiny of the territory northwest of the river Ohio had passed away, and the ordinance of 1787 had been enacted. Thus it had been settled that we should not only become a part of the United States, but, what is still more important, that these hills and valleys should be dedicated to human liberty and that all our governmental structure, here to be erected, should rest upon the great fundamental truth, that religion, morality and knowledge are essential to good government. The fortune that attended us in this regard

cannot be exaggerated. It consisted, not simply in the consequences that resulted from the character of this instrument, but also in the fact that there probably was no time either before or afterward, when such an ordinance could have been adopted.

"All such efforts, previously made had failed, and almost immediately following, a struggle commenced, for its revocation or modification. The sentiment so developed against it would have been sufficient to have prevented it, but it was not sufficient to destroy it. It was destined to stand, and the result was, acceptable conditions that attracted the moving tides of emigration and quickly brought us, not only a freedom-loving, but a vigorous, enterprising, self-reliant, God-fearing and union-loving population."

"The ordinance was adopted, July 13, 1787. The first settlement, consisting of forty-eight persons, was made at the mouth of the Muskingum, April 7, 1788. A few weeks later, on the 15th day of July, 1788, followed the inauguration of Ohio's first governor. The scene presented on that occasion was widely different from that which is witnessed here to-day. The official record is brief, but it is both interesting and suggestive. It informs us that by the use of forest branches, a 'bower' was erected on the site of Marietta, the seat of government, and that there all the inhabitants of the place had gathered. How large an audience they made may be inferred from the fact that on the first day of September following, the settlement numbered 132 souls, all told."

"General Arthur St. Clair, accompanied by the secretary and two judges, all of whom had been appointed by President Washington, to establish and administer the civil government of the territory, appeared with their commissions and were duly welcomed, on behalf of the people and presented to them, by Gen. Rufus Putnam. After the reading of their commissions and 'some highly appreciated remarks by the governor on the importance of good government,' the ordinance of 1787 was read by the secretary. This was received with cheers that made the forests echo." The record further states that the exercises were throughout of such grave, formal and dignified character as to greatly impress all who were present.

"On the following Sabbath divine services were held, with special reference to, and as a part of the inauguration ceremonies. The minister preached a 'powerful sermon' from a text found in the fifth and sixth verses of the nineteenth chapter of Exodus—'Now, therefore, if ye will obey my voice, indeed, and keep my covenant, then ye shall be unto me a kingdom of priests and an holy nation.'"

"Such are the simple annals of that event. Except the bare statement that it was a powerful sermon, nothing is said as to the character of the minister's remarks. But with the text before us, we can safely assume what some of the thoughts were that entered into his discourse. At least, he might, with propriety, have likened their recent escape from the tyranny of England to the flight of the Hebrews; the forests that surrounded them, to the wilderness of Sinai; and the possessions upon which they were entering, to the land of Canaan. There was enough, in their situation, of striking similarity to that of the children of Israel, to make the injunctions and promises of the text impressively applicable."

"What now of the century upon which we are entering? Only God knows. It does not seem possible that there can be wrapt up in the next one hundred years so much of development as has been made during the last—and yet there may be more. The last fifty years have signally eclipsed the next preceding fifty. Had this truth been foretold, who could have given it credence? But whether we are to continue this marvelous march of progress or not, we stand charged with responsibilities as grave as those which rested upon the fathers who attended our first inauguration. To them was confided the duty of laying the foundations, to us is entrusted the superstructure. Had they failed there would have been disappointment and destruction. For in that event, we dash to pieces alike the hopes for posterity and the splendid works that have been wrought. We must not fail; and we shall not, if we but adopt for our guidance the lessons of the past. They teach us that we have succeeded because we have been governed by the great ideas of morality, education, equality and a disposition to take care of our country. Let us, therefore, apply and be governed by the same ideas as we go forward in the discharge of the duties that are before us. To this end we must discard and reject all that falls short of the requirements of the highest standard of right; put the light of truth in every man's way; permit no distinction founded on race, color, nationality or occupation, and remember always to promote that which is calculated to advance America. But if we would advance America, we must especially remember to always stand firmly for the people's right to be honestly heard at the ballot box."

"To guarantee this right by constitutional and statutory provisions, and then allow it to be abused is a fraud and a disgrace. It strikes a fatal blow at the very foundations of free popular government. It is just cause of congratulation that such crimes have been suppressed in Ohio. May the day soon come when the same thing can be said of every other state in the Union. Until then, there cannot be, and there should not be any relaxation of effort to secure such a result. The flag of the nation must mean absolute protection in the enjoyment of all his rights to every man who looks with allegiance upon its folds. It must mean more. It must continue to represent to all, wherever it may be carried, a people who have sense enough and patriotism enough to take care of their country in a business way. We must dig our coal out of our own hills and our ore out of our own mines. We must raise our own wool, have our own factories, furnaces, foundries and machine shops. In so far as God has blessed us with natural resources and ability to use them, we must decline to depend upon others. By their development we must give employment to our labor, inventive genius to our mechanics, home markets to our farmers, a domestic commerce to the sections that will bind them together in yet stronger bonds of union and insure peace, contentment, prosperity and independence to the millions of freemen whose happy fortune it is, and will be, now and hereafter, to have this land for their priceless heritage."

"If we meet the full measure of her obligations in these respects, those whose lot it may be to look back from the close of our second century to its beginning, can pay to us the highest possible tribute of praise by simply repeating what we are justly proud and gratified to be able to say to-day. Our fathers obeyed the voice and kept the covenant, and we are, in consequence, a peculiar treasure above all people, a kingdom of priests and an holy nation."

When the governor had concluded his address a final yell was given, and the procession, headed by him, reformed and marched back into the state house, through the rotunda, down the steps and on down the walk to the stand erected at the west gate, where the militia and civic organizations were reviewed. This ended the formal exercises, and the governor retired to his office, where he held an informal levee and received renewed congratulations.

The parade by the militia and political clubs was a grand display. The various bodies, military and civic, formed on streets adjacent to the capitol grounds, and moved into position shortly before noon. At the conclusion of the inaugural address they marched out, the civic organizations leading, and after passing in review before the governor and state officials, proceeded along through the principal streets of the city. Gen. John G. Mitchell was chief marshal. Col. Whitfield, member of the board of public affairs of Cincinnati, had charge of the clubs, and Gen. Axline directed the militia.

THE COMING BRIDE.

Of the Young Emperor of China—List of Regal Gifts.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—The Shanghai Courier, just received, gives many curious facts in regard to the wedding preparations of the young emperor of China. It says although the wedding of the young emperor of China will probably not take place before 1889, thousands of hands are already busy with the lady's trousseau and wedding presents, which have probably never been equaled in wealth at any other court. The following are the presents the young emperor is presenting his fiancée before their marriage, after the actual engagement present, which consists of a gold seal, richly inlaid with jewelry, the handle being formed by two gold dragons. Up to a month previous to the wedding the lady is presented with ten piebald horses with complete trappings, ten gilt helmets and cuirasses, one hundred pieces of satin and two hundred pieces of cotton material as wedding presents.

The bride receives 200 ounces of gold, 10,000 ounces of silver, one gold tea service, consisting of teapot and one cup with a lid; one silver service, two silver wash basins, 1,000 pieces of satin, twenty horses, with complete trappings; twenty horses without trappings, twenty saddles for pack horses and mules, and costly gifts are also made to the parents and brothers and sisters of the bride.

The bride's hats are the most remarkable articles of the rich trousseau. The winter court hat has a rim of satin; the crown is made of red velvet, from the center of which rises a button composed of three parts, each of which is ornamented with three small oblong pearls, while in the center of each part another splendid pearl is set in gold and surmounted by a gold phoenix.

A handkerchief worn on the breast is green, richly embroidered, trimmed with tassels and jewels of yellow ribbon. A gala apron of red a blue satin, trimmed with other skins and embroidered with gold, dragon fans and skirts of many different kinds are also part of this gorgeous outfit, and the furniture of the future empress is in keeping.

A Clue Discovered.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—A clue to the mysterious murder of the young man found dead near Oak Island, Friday, has been discovered. Some young men who saw the mirror that was found with the body recognized it as one that they had seen in the hall of a house of illfame on the road between Boston and Lynn, half a mile from where the body was found. They went to the house and observed that the mirror had disappeared. A milkman of Lynn was then found who remembers hearing a scuffle in that house as he passed it early New Year's morning. These statements are being investigated. A well dressed man who viewed the body yesterday said he had been notified from New York of the disappearance of a clerk whom a New York firm had sent to Boston a few days ago with \$12,000 to pay a Boston house. He declined to make any further statement.

Arrested for Murder.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 10.—The gold watch worn by Robert Hamilton, on the night he was murdered, was found this morning in the house of a colored woman, Annie Smith, alias Dunk, by Constable Clay Woolley. The case of the watch inside and outside and even the works were covered with dry blood. Frank Lane, a white man, early this morning saw the watch lying on the floor near the bed. Constable Woolley arrested Lane, Elmer Perin, Gus. Hankins and Charles Settan, all white men, and Lillie Smith and Josephine Fairbanks, sisters of Annie Dunk. The two women say they never saw the watch until Lane called their attention to it on the floor. Coroner Vandever has the watch. The coroner this evening found a bloody towel in Annie Dunk's house.

Bitten by Dogs.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 10.—Thomas H. French, a prominent lawyer, residing at 47 York street, his wife and Jennie Young, aged eight years, the child of a neighbor, were all frightfully bitten by two huge dogs Sunday afternoon. The animals were of unusual size and had at one time been owned by Mr. French. They were perfectly docile, the children frequently romping with them. Jennie was playing with them, when one of the dogs becoming cross, fastened its teeth in her arm. Her screams brought Mr. and Mrs. French to the rescue, when they were attacked and frightfully bitten in the face and limbs. The dogs were finally driven off when it was found the wounds inflicted were very painful and serious, though not supposed to be fatal.

His First and Last Run.

BRASIL, Ind., Jan. 10.—V. S. Bledsoe, head brakeman on a Vandalla special west-bound freight, slipped and fell while coupling. The engine passed over his body, horribly mauling it. He was about twenty-two years of age, unmarried, and lived at Rockport, Ind. This was his first run.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE LAST OF THE NAPOLEONS FINALLY LAID TO REST.

Only the Ex-Empress, the Members of Her Household and Representatives of the English Royal Family Being Present at the Final Interment.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The final interment of the remains of the unfortunate Prince Louis Napoleon took place to-day. Early this morning the casket was taken from the vault at Chiselmurst and placed in front of the altar of the little Catholic church. Here the lid was removed and the ex-empress, who manifested considerable grief, looked for the last time upon the calm and placid features of her beloved and only child. Then the lid was replaced, and solemn requiem high mass was celebrated.

Only the ex-empress, the members of her household and representatives of the English royal family were present. A profusion of floral offerings rested about the bier, one of the most noticeable being a magnificent wreath of carnations and roses from Queen Victoria. After the services had concluded the casket was taken to the depot and placed in the saloon car of a special train, which left a few minutes later for Farnmouth, where, this afternoon, the last of the direct line of the Napoleons will be laid to rest.

Echoes from Rome.

ROME, Jan. 10.—Yesterday morning about two thousand Spanish pilgrims were received by the pope and passed in front of his holiness in single file, each pilgrim presenting his holiness with a certificate of the Peter's Pence that he had paid into the bank. This system has been followed by all the other pilgrims. Some curious scenes occurred. One pilgrim, on finding himself in front of Leo XIII., burst into tears, and while kissing the ring, called out, "Long live the pope." His holiness was visibly affected.

To-day he received in state the special envoy of the emperor of Germany. In reply to the envoy's speech he said that he was greatly touched at this new proof of the emperor's affection, which afforded fresh evidence of the excellent relations existing between Germany and the papacy.

Statesmen as Authors.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—M. Grevy is busy upon his memoirs, the title chosen being "The Memoirs of a President." He has collected data from day to day for this work throughout his whole term of office. Another interesting memoir is the autobiography of Signor Minghetti, the famous Italian statesman, which has been discovered among the deceased's papers, and will shortly see the light.

The Aged Emperor in Bed.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—Emperor William remained in bed all yesterday morning. He did not appear at his favorite window. His pains were relieved on Saturday by an injection of morphia. The drug caused debility and loss of appetite, and the emperor will be unable to go out for at least a week.

Precious Pictures.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—From the report of the art sales in London during the year 1887 the following official prices are taken: Boucher's "Pompadour" realized £10,345; Gainsborough's "Sister," £9,975; Turner's "Vangover," £6,839; Sir John Millais' "Over the Hills and Far Away," £5,650.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S GIFT.

To the Great Head of the Roman Catholic Church.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Bishop Cox, of this Protestant Episcopal diocese, preached a sermon Sunday night in St. John's church, in which he made some strong criticisms in reference to President Cleveland's recent gift to the pope. Bishop Cox said:

"Let me make a grateful reference to a recent impressive and graceful act of our worthy president. The venerable Leo XIII. celebrates his jubilee. Among the ostentatious gifts which are showered upon this truly respectable pontiff, our own chief magistrate, with republican simplicity, comes forward and seems to say, with St. Peter, 'Silver and gold have I none, but such as I have give I thee.'"

"I wish this text had been set in gold on a case of purple, in which was enshrined his present of the Constitution of the United States, beautifully engrossed and authenticated by 60,000,000 freemen. The gift is worth all the gewgaws and trinkets with which petty princes, royal idiots and cunning politicians have incumbered the lobbies of the Vatican; gifts every one of which, like others of the lobbyist, 'mean business.' It would be indicative in any one to suggest that our chief magistrate meant anything of the kind."

Ten Weeks Aleep.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—Laura Webster's long sleep, lasting over ten weeks, is attracting widespread attention here. Some physicians think it a case of catalepsy, but the condition of the girl is at times hardly like that of a person suffering from that disease. Saturday morning her sister, as usual, asked her what she wished to eat, and she mechanically said "ginger bread." This was given her with a glass of milk. Once the devoted sister asked her what she wanted. "What have you?" was the unexpected answer. The sister told her, "Oh, I don't know; give me something to eat," answered Laura, with an expression of weariness, the first intelligent expression noticed from her since she was taken ill.

Gen. Terry Dangerously Ill.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—A Washington special to the Sun says Gen. Alfred H. Terry is a very sick man, and is said in army circles to be hopelessly ill. He is suffering from Bright's disease.

Twenty-five Horses Burned.

DETROIT, Jan. 10.—At 11 o'clock last night, the stables of the Detroit Omnibus company, together with twenty-five horses were burned. Loss \$10,000; insurance unknown.

Gin-House Burned.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Jan. 10.—Last night, twenty miles east from here, the gin-house of J. K. Hanley, with ten bales of cotton and twenty tons of cotton-seed was burned.

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

ROSSER & MCCARTHY,
Proprietors.

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 10, 1888.

INDICATIONS—"Warmer; rain, followed by fair weather."

FRESH barrel confectioner's sugar—Calhoun's.

PLUSH cloaks from \$12 to \$20, at Mrs. L. V. Davis'.

JOHN J. BROOKS, of Lewisburg, and George W. Wallingford, of Falmouth, have been granted pensions.

THE greatest bargains in cloaks ever offered, at Mrs. L. V. Davis'. Don't buy until you have examined her stock.

THE Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle will meet this evening at 7 o'clock at Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Miner's.

ONE of the large show-windows at F. Devine's cigar store was broken last night after the entertainment at the opera house.

Miss Minnie Palmer, of Staunton, Va., who has been the guest of Miss Lulu Mitchell for some time, left last night to visit friends at Ravenswood, W. Va.

NANNIE P. PIPER and husband, of Nicholas County, have sold to John T. Shanklin and William Shanklin seventy-four acres of land near Mayslick for \$7,400.

DAN PERRINE, Sheriff, has conveyed to Mary J. Hanna lots 196 and 197 and parts of lots 199 and 200 in Dover, sold in the case of Williams & Bowles against C. W. Hanna and others.

MRS. JOHN CLARKE, of Mayslick, has contracted for a one-thousand-dollar berry granite monument to be placed over the remains of her husband, whose death occurred a year or so ago.

MRS. C. T. KNEERAM received a telegram yesterday that her father, Reuben Douglas, of Ravenswood, W. Va., had been stricken with paralysis. She left for that city last night on the Bostona.

THE City Council of Chester has elected the following officers for the present year:

Mayor—C. W. B. Holiday.
Clerk—Fred Williams.
Assessors—A. Scott Teters.
Treasurer—G. W. D. Holiday.
Marshal—R. B. Hunt.
Deputy Marshal—George Burt.

THE Sun, of Woodford County, has published a report of the trade of Versailles for 1887. The following is claimed to be a condensed summary: Merchandise, \$913,000; Manufactures, \$439,000; produce, \$415,000. Total, \$1,767,000. The last item does not include all crops shipped from the point, but only those sold by local dealers.

FRED OTTO CAMP, S. of V., has installed the following officers for the present year:

Captain—John Hise.
First Lieutenant—Joseph Crawford.
Second Lieutenant—Charles Dawson.
Delegate—William Davis.
First Sergeant—Charles McCormick.
Quartermaster Sergeant—J. W. Clinger.
Corporal of Guards—W. C. Willis.
Camp Council—John Short, W. Davis and Charles McCormick.
Chaplain—S. Stevens.
Mustering Officer—Sam Bridges.
Color Bearer—Charles Carr.
Picket Guard—Paul Craine.
Inside Guard—W. H. Bullock.

Death of Mrs. Emma Owens.

Mrs. Emma Owens, wife of Mr. Wyatt Owens, died yesterday morning at the family residence near Fern Leaf. She had been ill but a few days, and the sad news will be a surprise to her friends. Heart disease is assigned as the cause of her death.

The deceased's maiden name was Curran, and she had been married but two years. Her husband and one child, an infant, survive her. The burial will take place to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, in the family burying-ground in that vicinity.

County Court Proceedings.

The petition of William Karr for license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors was granted.

J. B. Burgess resigned as overseer of a road in Fern Leaf precinct and George V. Evans was appointed to fill the vacancy.

M. C. Hutchins produced his commission from the Governor and qualified as a Notary Public, with W. H. Wadsworth, Jr., surety.

The last will and testament of Ashton Turner was produced, proved in part by oath of Dr. J. A. Reed and continued for further proof.

W. L. Schatzman filed his petition to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors on Wall street. Protest was filed, and a hearing of the case resulted in the granting of the license.

A writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Johnson Peck was filed, proved in part by oath of Arthur F. Curran, and continued for further proof.

A writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Robert Bedford was filed and continued for proof.

BY ACCLAMATION.

John W. Alexander the Unanimous Choice of the Democrats for Sheriff.

Proceedings of the County Convention—The New Executive Committee.

The Democratic county convention was held at the court house yesterday and was an unusually quiet and orderly meeting. The result, so far as the nomination of a candidate for Sheriff is concerned, was indicated pretty clearly by the returns from the precinct meetings published in yesterday's issue. John W. Alexander was declared the unanimous choice of the party for that office.

Judge Whitaker called the convention to order at 1 o'clock. Messrs. Joel Laytham and George W. Sulser were nominated for Chairman. Mr. Sulser promptly withdrew his name, and Mr. Laytham was elected.

The election of Messrs. C. L. Sallee and George W. Sulser as Secretaries followed.

Upon a call of the precincts the following were reported delegates:

Maysville No. 1—W. W. Ball, J. Creighbaum, James Shackleford, E. W. Fitzgerald, L. W. Robertson, J. P. Wallace, L. C. Blatterman, J. O'Donnell, E. A. Robinson, Dr. C. C. Owens, C. D. Newell, Ed. Browning, Hugh Shannon, and Jas. W. Fitzgerald, and about one hundred others.
Maysville No. 2—Judge E. Whitaker, Abe Brittain, W. Dinger, S. P. Perrine, T. J. Chenoweth, G. S. Wall, J. J. Perrine, C. T. Marsh, Alternates—Robert Frost, Wm. Foley, George Atkinson, H. P. McIlvane, Patrick McHugh, Dr. H. K. Adamson, John Chamberlain, E. D. Pickett.

Dover—James W. Reynolds, James N. Wilson and C. W. Hanna.

Minerva—C. King, Dr. J. S. Reed.

Germantown—L. H. Mannen, W. C. Johnson.

Sardis—W. J. Chansler, John Weddle.

Mayslick—Duke Watson, Josh Rees, W. R. Forman, John Collopy, Alex. Duke and Joel Laytham. Alternates—Winn Wells, Mark Bannon, S. H. Mitchell, John Clift, R. L. Fox and Alex. Dougherty.

Lewisburg—J. E. Cahill, A. K. Marshall, J. Lashbrook, Mike Brannon, James Davis, Richard Gurrin, James Chamberlain, John R. King, William McClelland, William Gantley, Ed. Bullock, James Key, Ed. Tuggle, Thos. Luttrell, A. H. Calvert.

Orangeburg—R. P. Tolle, T. F. Goodwin, G. F. Pollitt, James Roe, G. R. Shipley, W. H. Coryell.

Washington—C. W. Forman, Geo. R. Gill, John E. Furlong. Alternates—John Ryan, Silas F. Frisbie, A. F. Wood.

Murphysville—W. S. Clift, G. G. Killpatrick.

Fern Leaf had held no meeting and Chester had not reported. It was moved and carried that they be allowed their regular representation in the convention.

Commonwealth's Attorney Sallee placed John W. Alexander in nomination for Sheriff. Judge Whitaker seconded the nomination, and in doing so paid a just tribute to Mr. Alexander's high standing as a citizen and his sterling democracy—he was one whom "every Democrat and every other good citizen of the county could heartily support for the office of Sheriff."

On motion of Mr. Charles B. Poyntz, Mr. Alexander was declared the nominee by acclamation. He was conducted to the stand and briefly expressed his thanks for the honor.

A call of the precincts was then made and the following were recommended for members of the Executive Committee: Maysville No. 1—Charles B. Poyntz. Maysville No. 2—Major T. J. Chenoweth. Dover—"Squire" James Earnshaw. Minerva—Dr. J. A. Reed. Germantown—W. C. Johnson. Sardis—Charles Bland. Mayslick—E. M. Groves. Lewisburg—A. H. Calvert. Orangeburg—W. H. Coryell. Washington—T. M. Downing. Murphysville—W. W. Worthington. Fern Leaf—J. J. Thompson. Chester—Henry Dietrich.

The recommendations were confirmed, after which the convention adjourned.

The Executive Committee met immediately afterwards and organized by the election of Major T. J. Chenoweth Chairman, and Chas. B. Poyntz, Secretary.

Woman and Her Diseases

is the title of a large illustrated treatise, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., sent to any address for ten cents in stamps. It teaches successful safe-treatment.

Shackleford's Pharmacy.

Most attractive store in town—in "Cox Building." Fine old wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. Pure drugs, Toilet articles in great variety.

Circuit Court.

The January term of the Mason Circuit Court convened this morning.

Hon. A. E. Cole, presiding Judge, was not present, and L. W. Robertson, Esq., was elected Special Judge by the members of the bar, Clerk Ben D. Parry presiding at the election.

Court adjourned shortly afterwards until one o'clock this afternoon.

Judge Cole declines to sit as Judge pending the proposed investigation of his official actions at Morehead.

AN OPEN LETTER.

Judge Cole Explains His Position in Reference to the Troubles in Rowan County.

Has Endeavored to Maintain the Civil Authority Vested in the Judiciary by the Constitution and General Statutes.

MAYSVILLE, KY., January 10, 1888.

To the People of the Fourteenth Judicial District of Kentucky: Ere this it has become known to you that, although my court at this place is at hand, I decline for the present to sit as Judge of this district until it is settled whether or not you have misplaced your confidence in me; until I have exercised the privilege so generously recommended by a State official of "disproving" forsooth the "charges" made against me.

Born just across the river, reared in an adjoining county, married in the county in which I now live, residing for a long time in another adjoining county, there holding various positions of trust, elected twice by your suffrages to fill the important position I now hold, the second time without opposition, I am not a stranger to you.

Serving you faithfully, as I believe, during all this time, it is now made known to me that I am charged with "gross official misconduct, if not corruption in office." Were this accusation the product of some venal quill, I would regard it as a mere ephemeral squib to be read to-day and to-morrow forgotten; but coming from the source it does, I feel constrained to break my silence and say a few words by way of defense. Not that you who know me require a defense at my hands; but that I may state briefly and clearly my position relative to this accusation.

I appeal to every honest, intelligent, fair-minded citizen, is it not strange, to say the least, if, as my accusers say, I have been guilty of "official misconduct if not corruption," that this misconduct and this corruption have appeared nowhere but in Rowan County?

But wherefore am I accused of "gross official misconduct, if not corruption" in Rowan County? Even for this, because in dispensing the laws as I understood them, I chose to be governed by a sense of right and duty, and not by the dictates of the late Executive and his military; because I endeavored to uphold the rights of the Judiciary, which the people have established and guaranteed in the General Statutes and the Constitution.

Instead of being sent to assist, the Military seemed sent with a view to intimidate and obstruct the Civil Authorities in the performance of their duties. Orders, not mine, forbade them to leave town and help to make arrests. Orders, not mine, forbade them even to lend the use of a few guns, taken at my request, to the Sheriff and his posse comitatus for the purpose of arresting, just beyond the edge of the town, men indicted for murder, armed and defying the law; who could easily have been arrested but for this. Lastly, orders, not mine, instructed them to carry away private property without any compensation. How then could a court, with an impracticable Military, and hostile and biased Executive be expected under all these circumstances to bring offenders to justice.

Now, let us turn to the General Statutes and the Constitution. Article 1st, section 1st of the Constitution says: "The powers of the government of the State of Kentucky shall be divided into three distinct departments and each of them shall be confided to a separate body of magistracy, to-wit: Those which are legislative to one; those which are executive to another; those which are judicial to another."

Section second says: "No person or collection of persons, being of one of those departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others."

Article 13th Section 26 of the Bill of Rights says: "The Military shall, in all cases and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power."

Chapter 78, Section 36 of the General Statutes, on calling out the State Guards, says: "The foregoing provision (Section eight) of this law relating to the subordination of the reserve Militia to the civil power when called into active service shall apply with equal force to the State Guard when employed in active service."

But what does section eight say? It reads as follows: "Whenever the Militia of the reserve or any part thereof shall be called into active service, it shall act in conjunction with and subordinate to the civil power of the district in which it is operative. The civil authority having the controlling power shall be in the following gradation: Judge of the Court

of Appeals; Judge of the Circuit, Common Pleas, Chancery or Criminal Court of a criminal jurisdiction of a Circuit Court; Judge of a County Court; Sheriff; Jailor; Justice of the Peace; Constable, in the absence of a Judge of the Court of Appeals, or any other of the officers herein named, next in rank in the order named, who shall represent and exercise the civil power in relation to the Military of the Commonwealth."

Regulating my conduct by the doctrine just set forth I resisted encroachments; I maintained that the civil power is paramount to the Military; that therefore, the Judiciary knows no master; a principle not unworthy of being contended for even in this day of liberty. Reason, justice, common sense, my trust from the people, all forbade me to yield this principle and basely cringe before a few usurping brass buttons. Entertaining this opinion it is no wonder the Military and myself found points of difference. Whether I was right or wrong I leave it to a generous public and to a fair and intelligent committee.

However, I will say this much, right or wrong, if whenever the Military are called out, they are to be sent to override the Courts of the land, they would a thousand times better be at once disbanded; and if the law on the subject of their duties is not yet sufficiently explicit, the time is not inopportune to make it so.

In fine, for reasons heretofore mentioned, I have incurred the displeasure of the late Executive and his Military; for these reasons am I called upon to answer charges of "gross official misconduct if not corruption in office." If to uphold the right of the Judiciary be an offense, then have I offended, to this extent and this only. I am respectfully,

A. E. COLE,

Judge 14th Judicial District of Ky.

THE Equitable Life is now paying the widows and orphans an average of about \$500,000 per month. It is known in the majority of instances they have nothing else for support. Insure in the most prompt paying company.

JOS. F. BRIDGEMAN,

Agent, Maysville Ky.

THE Mason County Building and Saving Association loaned \$14,600 last Saturday night.

City Items.

Try Langdon's City Butter Crackers.

Pine apple hams, first of the season, for sale only at Geo. H. Heiser's. d20dlm
Come early and have your life-size portrait made. Makes a valuable Christmas present. Kackley's gallery.

The latest styles of wall paper and ceiling decorations, at J. C. Pecor & Co.'s drug and book store.

D. Hunt & Son are offering great bargains in dry goods and cloaks. A rare opportunity for a genuine bargain. See them. n19dtf

One hundred stamp photos or twenty-four minuettes given free with every order for one dozen cabinets, at Kackley's gallery.

G. W. Blatterman & Co. offer an elegant line of holiday presents embracing the most useful and desirable articles suitable for gifts. They offer unusual inducements in plush toilet sets and other plush goods. d17dtf

HOPPER & MURPHY,

—The Reliable and Leading—

JEWELLERS.

are now exhibiting the largest and most elegant line of JEWELRY and suitable HOLIDAY PRESENTS ever shown in our city, and in addition to every dollar's worth of goods sold a ticket is given, which entitles you to a chance on a DIAMOND RING valued at \$300. No fictitious value, but hard cash, if you desire. No. 43 Second street, Maysville, Ky.

WE BEGIN, TO-DAY,

A GRAND CLEARANCE SALE

Of all Winter Goods at prices that are bound to make them go. Ladies' Fine, Cashmere Hose, regular made, only 25 cents; the best All Wool Filling Jeans at 40 cts.; All Wool Red Twilled Flannel at 20 and 25 cents; Canton Flannel at 5, 8½ and 10 cents; Children's All Wool Hose at 10 and 15 cents; a beautiful line of Men's Lined Kid Gloves at 75 cents, reduced from \$1. We are showing big bargains in Underwear at 50, 75 and \$1. Cloaks—see them and get our prices before you buy; it will make you money. We have placed all our remnants of Dress Goods, Flannels, Jeans, &c., on our center counter at one-half price. Look over them when in our store.

BROWNING & CO.

No. 3 East Second Street.

DEATH OF SQUIRE CORYELL.

The Oldest Magistrate of the County Passes Away at His Home Near Orangeburg.

Squire W. D. Coryell died suddenly about 9 o'clock yesterday morning at his home near Orangeburg. He had been in feeble health for a long time, but was up and about the house only a few minutes before his death. He realized that his end was near and expressed his belief, only a few minutes before he breathed his last, that he would not live through the day. His death is attributed to some disease of the heart.

The deceased was a native of Mason County, and was eighty years old last August. His father, Cornelius Coryell, was one of the pioneers of this section, having settled on the home place near Orangeburg in the days when Indians were numerous. Squire Coryell enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the people of Mason and was elected to several official positions by them. Between 1840 and 1850 he served one term in the Legislature as Representative. In 1853 or 1854 he was Deputy Sheriff, and he held the office of Justice of the Peace in Orangeburg precinct almost continuously since sometime in 1860. He was the oldest Magistrates in the county.

He was married twice, his first wife being a Miss Bryant, of Frankfort, and his second a Miss O'Bannon, of Mt. Carmel. Both his wives are dead. Four children—two sons and two daughters—survive him.

The funeral took place this morning at 10 o'clock, Rev. Mr. Harris, of the M. E. Church, South, officiating, after which the remains were interred in the family burying-ground.

S. F. FRISTOE and wife have sold to John C. Kirk a house and three lots in Washington for \$1,200.



ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
 Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 Wall St., New York

THE HOUSE AND SENATE.

PROCEEDINGS OF BOTH BODIES OF THE NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

Bills Introduced in the Senate and House.

Mr. Baker, of Illinois, Resigns From the Committee on Claims—The Maxwell Case Before the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—In the senate today Mr. Sherman introduced bills to authorize the secretary of the treasury to invest in good bonds the fund held by the treasury for the redemption of National bank notes; also to authorize National banks to issue circulating notes to the par value of bonds deposited; also to provide for a National bureau to prevent importations of adulterated food products, etc.

Mr. Everts introduced a bill to protect New York harbor from obstruction.

At the close of morning business in the senate, Mr. Brown called up his resolution for the abolition of internal revenue taxes, and proceeded to address the senate. Mr. Brown was still talking at 2 o'clock, when the educational bill came up and was laid aside to allow him to proceed.

The House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Mr. Baker, of Illinois, tendered his resignation as a member of the committee on claims, and it was accepted.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, introduced a joint resolution for the printing of a supplement to Wharton's international law. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, a resolution was adopted granting to the committee on elections the sessions of the house.

Mr. Shaw, of Maryland, chairman of the committee on accounts, reported a resolution designating the committees entitled to employ clerks.

Lamar's Appointment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The senate judiciary met this morning and the question of confirmation of Mr. Lamar was gone into. The session was consumed by Mr. Everts, who criticised the appointment and opposed confirmation. The discussion is understood to have clearly indicated a division of the committee on party lines and an adverse majority report. The resignation of Mr. Lamar as secretary of the interior, which was sent in and accepted by the president late Saturday evening, removes the reason for delaying action on the Vilas and Dickinson nominations, but no steps were taken to-day to secure immediate action on either.

Illinois Appointment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The secretary of the interior to-day, appointed John B. Wright, of Tennessee, who for sometime past has been chief of the mineral division in the general land office to the position of law clerk in the office. Mr. Wright succeeds John W. Lebarne, who was to-day dismissed. Mr. Lebarne has been connected with the law department of the land office for years under past Republican administrations, but was retained in the position which he vacates to-day by Mr. Sparks, when he became commissioner of the general land office.

Habeas Corpus Case Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The United States supreme court to-day decided the habeas corpus case involving the mayor and common council of Lincoln, Neb., who were imprisoned for contempt of court in removing a police judge, after the Federal court had ordered them to stop an investigation into the officer's affairs. The supreme court holds that the Federal court had no jurisdiction and had no right to interfere in a criminal case of this character.

The Hennepin Canal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Friends of the Hennepin canal project say they intend to push their measure in the house as soon as the committee get to work. That they received strong endorsement at the hands of the last congress, and failed only through the inaction of the chief executive.

The Maxwell Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—A motion was made in the United States supreme court to-day to dismiss the Maxwell case from St. Louis, on grounds of want of jurisdiction. Decision was withheld.

THE READING STRIKE.

A Meeting of the General Executive Board to Take Action.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—A meeting of the General Executive Board of Labor to take action on the Reading railroad employees, and miners' strike will be held Wednesday. The time of meeting depends on the time the members of the general board arrive in this city. Barry, who was in Chicago yesterday morning, started at once for Philadelphia upon receipt of a telegram so instructing him from Secretary Hayes. Aylesworth and Carleton have also been notified, and it is supposed that they have started for this city.

Neither Barry nor McGuire have been heard from, and it is not at all certain that they will be present at the meeting. If they are not there the meeting will be left to four members of the general board since Mr. Powderly is too ill to attend. It is impossible to say what will be done, except that the committees from the miners' and the railroad employees' district assemblies will be present and make their statements of the standing of the strikes. The general board will probably take action at once looking to a settlement by arbitration, and the Reading company may be asked by the board to submit the whole matter under dispute to disinterested parties.

A well attended meeting of the provisional committee of the anti-administrative Knights of Labor was held yesterday afternoon in Kensington. Arrangements were perfected for forming a new district assembly of the disaffected locals, founded on a plan similar to the ordinary districts of the Knights of Labor, but to be outside the jurisdiction of the general executive board. The carpet workers with but few exceptions will join the new body, and around it, as a nucleus, the other disaffected local and district assemblies are expected to arrange themselves. Numerous accessions to the ranks were reported at the meeting.

Another Monster Strike Threatened.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 10.—Twenty-five thousand operators are anxiously awaiting the action of the Spinners' union, on Monday night, in relation to the desired advance in wages, and of its result regarding the action of the Spinners' union there is little doubt, every one expects that they will

make a formal demand for the full advance of 13 1/2 per cent. needed to put their weekly earnings back to what they were in 1884. If the advance is refused it is equally certain that a strike will follow.

Chicago Times in the Union.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—The Times, which for twenty-four years has been a "rat" office, has become a union office, and the composing room will be turned over to Typographical Union No. 16.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Topics of the Times Given in a terse and spicy manner.

First satisfactory observations through the great Lick telescope, San Jose, Cal., was made Saturday.

Two Chinamen were baptized Sunday and admitted on probation to the Hanson Place M. C. church, Brooklyn.

About eleven million bushels of coal are loaded at Pittsburgh, and will be shipped within the next few days.

The Detroit light infantry armory was partially burned Sunday evening. A collection of handsome trophies was destroyed.

A large number of convicts from Guadalupe penitentiary have been sent to Cosala to fight the remainder of Bernal's band.

The Chicago Times, which for twenty-four years has refused to employ union printers, has recognized the typographical union.

John Clark, knocked down and robbed by an unknown assailant, at Chattanooga, on Thursday, died of his injuries Sunday morning.

By a collision between a freight and passenger train, at Hawthorn, Minn., Thomas Anderson, colored porter, was scalded to death.

John Casey, G. Craddock and Carl Johnson fell 600 feet down a mining shaft at Marquette, Mich., and were terribly crushed.

At a meeting of the New York Central Labor union a resolution was adopted pledging support and sympathy to the Reading strikers.

In a fight between Thomas Kendrick and G. B. Thompson, at Woodstock, Ky., Thompson received cuts with a knife that are expected to prove fatal.

Mrs. Fisher and a man named Wallace have confessed to the murder of William Harrison Fisher, an old farmer, who resided near Bay City, Mich.

Ammi Baldwin, late cashier of the Fidelity bank, was buried on Saturday. The services were conducted by the Rev. Peter Tinsley, and were of a most impressive character.

Ten thousand greasers in the City of Mexico assembled Sunday to see the renowned Spanish bull fighter, Luis Mazzantini, and members of his troupe kill several ferocious bulls.

Tom Allen and Robert Carr, two prominent young men of Lexington, Ky., decided to settle a quarrel according to the rules of the prize ring. Carr was knocked out in the twenty-sixth round.

The English stockholders of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company have advised declaring scrip dividend for the next three years, and using the cash surplus in the further improvement of the property.

A family of Cincinnati named Curry, were suddenly taken ill after eating corn cakes. Doctors pronounced it a case of poisoning. The father and mother may recover, but the child, aged ten, is not expected to live.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Indications—Fair weather, followed by rain or snow, fresh to brisk northwesterly winds, becoming variable, warmer.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Quotations for the Money, Stock, Produce and Cattle Market for Jan. 9.

New York—Money 2 1/2 per cent. Exchange steady. Governments steady.

Currency sales, 119 bid; four coupons, 125 1/2; four-and-a-half, 107 1/2 bid.

The stock market opened active and firm and under the lead of Louisville & Nashville, St. Paul and the coal stocks, prices advanced steadily throughout the morning. At noon the improvement as compared with Saturday's closing figures ranged from 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent.

At the present writing the market is firm.

Bur. & Quincy	128 1/4	Mich. Cent.	86 1/4
Central Pacific	82 1/4	Missouri Pacific	88
C. & O.	82	N. Y. Central	107 1/4
Del. & Hudson	104 1/4	Northwestern	107 1/4
Del. Lac. & W.	129 1/4	do preferred	141
Illinois Cen.	117	Ohio & Miss.	23 1/4
Kan. & Texas	28 1/4	Rocky Mt. Mail	55 1/4
Lake Shore	89 1/4	St. Paul	145
Louisville & Nash	61 1/4	Western Union	77 1/4

Cincinnati.

FLOUR—Fancy, \$3 95/24 25; family, \$3 50/24 25.

WHEAT—No. 3 red, \$5 00/24 25; No. 2 red, \$4 90/24 25.

CORN—No. 3 mixed, \$2; No. 2 mixed, \$2 1/4/24 25.

OATS—No. 3 mixed, \$2 34/24 25; No. 2 mixed, \$2 34/24 25.

PORK—Family, \$15 25/24 25; regular, \$15 37/24 25.

LARD—Kettle, \$14 84/24 25.

POULTRY—Common chickens, \$7 75/24 25.

Per dozen, fair to price, \$3 25/24 25.

WOOL—Unwashed fine merino, 17 1/2/24 25; one fourth blood combing, 23 1/2/24 25; medium delaine and combing, 23 1/2/24 25; braid 18 1/2/24 25; medium combing, 23 1/2/24 25; fleece washed fine merino, X and P.X., 23 1/2/24 25; medium clothing, 23 1/2/24 25; delaine fleece, 23 1/2/24 25.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, \$14 00/24 25; No. 2, \$13 00/24 25; No. 3, \$12 00/24 25; No. 4, \$11 00/24 25; No. 5, \$10 00/24 25; No. 6, \$9 00/24 25; No. 7, \$8 00/24 25; No. 8, \$7 00/24 25; No. 9, \$6 00/24 25; No. 10, \$5 00/24 25; No. 11, \$4 00/24 25; No. 12, \$3 00/24 25; No. 13, \$2 00/24 25; No. 14, \$1 00/24 25; No. 15, \$0 00/24 25; No. 16, \$0 00/24 25; No. 17, \$0 00/24 25; No. 18, \$0 00/24 25; No. 19, \$0 00/24 25; No. 20, \$0 00/24 25; No. 21, \$0 00/24 25; No. 22, \$0 00/24 25; No. 23, \$0 00/24 25; No. 24, \$0 00/24 25; No. 25, \$0 00/24 25; No. 26, \$0 00/24 25; No. 27, \$0 00/24 25; No. 28, \$0 00/24 25; No. 29, \$0 00/24 25; No. 30, \$0 00/24 25; No. 31, \$0 00/24 25; No. 32, \$0 00/24 25; No. 33, \$0 00/24 25; No. 34, \$0 00/24 25; No. 35, \$0 00/24 25; No. 36, \$0 00/24 25; No. 37, \$0 00/24 25; No. 38, \$0 00/24 25; No. 39, \$0 00/24 25; No. 40, \$0 00/24 25; No. 41, \$0 00/24 25; No. 42, \$0 00/24 25; No. 43, \$0 00/24 25; No. 44, \$0 00/24 25; No. 45, \$0 00/24 25; No. 46, \$0 00/24 25; 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